

signed into law, the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.), which established the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this preamble as the “Commission”) to protect consumers from unsafe products;

Whereas, for 50 years, the Commission has acted to fulfill the purposes of the Consumer Product Safety Act, which include—

- (1) protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, substantial product hazards, imminently hazardous consumer products, and products in violation of consumer product safety rules;
- (2) assisting consumers in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products;
- (3) developing uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimizing conflicting State and local regulations; and
- (4) promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries;

Whereas, in addition to the responsibilities of the Commission under the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Commission enforces numerous other statutes, including—

- (1) the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.);
- (2) the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1191 et seq.);
- (3) the Refrigerator Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 1211–1214);
- (4) the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.); and
- (5) the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 8001 et seq.);

Whereas millions of serious and fatal injuries have been prevented, saving the lives of consumers, thanks to the work of the Commission—

- (1) developing safety standards;
- (2) working with voluntary standards organizations to bring industry groups, manufacturers, and consumer groups together to establish voluntary standards;
- (3) removing unreasonably dangerous products from the marketplace; and
- (4) holding companies accountable when they fail to meet consumer product protection standards and laws;

Whereas the many successes of the Commission in protecting consumers of the United States include—

- (1) with respect to refrigerators, that—
- (A) 96 children died due to being trapped and suffocating in refrigerators between 1973 and 1984; and

- (B) only 2 children reportedly died under similar circumstances in the 25 years preceding the date of adoption of this resolution;

- (2) with respect to garage doors, that—
- (A) after the deaths of 46 children involving garage doors during the period of 1982 to 1990, in 1992 the Commission introduced a safety standard; and

- (B) there have been only 2 child deaths involving garage doors in the decade preceding the date of adoption of this resolution;

- (3) with respect to fires, that between 1980 and 2018 there was a 43 percent decrease in residential fires, a 47 percent decrease in fire deaths, and a 41 percent decrease in fire injuries;

- (4) with respect to child poisonings, that between 1972 and 2020 there was an 80 percent decline in pediatric poisonings for children under the age of 5;

- (5) with respect to bicycles, that—
- (A) the bicycle safety standards developed by the Commission became effective in 1975; and

- (B) between 1973 and 2020, bicycle injuries in the United States declined 35 percent; and

- (6) with respect to pools, that between 1975 and 2019, injuries associated with in-ground swimming pools and equipment declined 55 percent; and

Whereas the Commission works to meet the ongoing challenges of consumer product safety: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.), which created the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this resolution as the “Commission”);

(2) expresses appreciation for the actions of the Commission taken to protect the people of the United States from dangerous consumer products;

(3) acknowledges that while the Commission has made great strides in consumer product safety, the risk of injury or death from consumer products, both new and old, remains; and

(4) commits to working with the Commission in furtherance of making consumer products as safe as possible.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 856—COMMEMORATING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 856

Whereas, as of the end of 2021, an estimated 38,400,000 people were living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), including 1,700,000 children;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 770,000 people with AIDS have died since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, including over 18,000 deaths among people with diagnosed HIV in 2020, with the disease disproportionately affecting communities of color;

Whereas, in 2020, over 30,000 people became newly diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas communities of color are disproportionately affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas, in order to address the HIV epidemic in the United States, on August 18, 1990, Congress enacted the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Public Law 101-381; commonly referred to as the “Ryan White CARE Act”) to provide primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured;

Whereas the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides services and support for over half of all people diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas, to further focus attention on the HIV/AIDS epidemic among minority communities in the United States, in 1998 the Minority AIDS Initiative was established to provide funds to State and local institutions and organizations to best serve the health care costs and support the needs of racial and ethnic minorities living with HIV;

Whereas the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals established a global target to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030;

Whereas, in order to further address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, in 2003, Congress and the White House created the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as “PEPFAR”);

Whereas the United States PEPFAR program remains the largest commitment in history by any country to combat a single disease;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2022, PEPFAR has supported treatment for more than

20,000,000 people, and has enabled 5,500,000 infants of mothers living with HIV to be born HIV-free;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2021, PEPFAR directly supported HIV testing and counseling for 64,700,000 people;

Whereas the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was launched in 2002, and, as of 2021, has helped provide antiretroviral therapy to approximately 23,300,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and to 670,000 pregnant women to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS to their children, saving an estimated 50,000,000 lives;

Whereas the United States is the largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and every \$1 contributed by the United States leverages an additional \$2 from other donors, as required by law;

Whereas, with United States leadership, global partners pledged record amounts to combat infectious diseases at the seventh replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS in September 2022;

Whereas considerable progress has been made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including a nearly 30-percent reduction in new HIV infections, an over 50-percent reduction in new HIV infections among children, and an over 45-percent reduction in the number of AIDS-related deaths between 2010 and 2020;

Whereas approximately 28,700,000 people had access to antiretroviral therapy in 2021, compared to only 7,800,000 people who had access to such therapy in 2010;

Whereas research funded by the National Institutes of Health found that HIV treatment not only saves the lives of people living with HIV, but people living with HIV on effective antiretroviral therapy and who are durably virally suppressed cannot sexually transmit HIV—proving that HIV treatment is prevention;

Whereas it is estimated that, without treatment, half of all infants living with HIV will die before their second birthday;

Whereas, despite the remarkable progress in combating HIV, significant challenges remain;

Whereas there were approximately 1,500,000 new HIV infections in 2021 globally, structural barriers continue to make testing and treatment programs inaccessible to highly vulnerable populations, and an estimated 5,900,000 people living with HIV globally still do not know their HIV status;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that nearly 31,000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the United States in 2020 and 13 percent of the 1,200,000 people in the United States living with HIV are not aware of their HIV status;

Whereas men who have sex with men (referred to in this preamble as “MSM”), particularly young MSM of color, are the population most affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas southern States bear the greatest burden of HIV in the United States, accounting for 51 percent of new infections in 2018;

Whereas people living with HIV are frequently susceptible to other infections, such as hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis;

Whereas the opioid and heroin epidemics have led to increased numbers of new HIV infections among people who inject drugs, and the crisis has disproportionately affected nonurban areas, where HIV prevalence rates have been low historically and have limited services for HIV prevention and treatment and substance use disorder treatment;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has placed a significant burden on the public health systems across the United States and the globe;

Whereas 2023 marks the 20th anniversary of the PEPFAR program, an initiative

launched by President George W. Bush with bi-partisan support that has become the primary policy instrument of the United States to address HIV/AIDS in the developing world;

Whereas December 1 of each year is internationally recognized as “World AIDS Day”; and

Whereas, in 2022, commemorations for World AIDS Day recognize that the inequalities which perpetuate the AIDS pandemic are not inevitable and that the world can tackle them: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day, including the goal to achieve zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, and zero AIDS-related deaths;

(2) commends the efforts and achievements in combating HIV/AIDS through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act, the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Office of Minority Health, and the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(3) commends the efforts and achievements in combating HIV/AIDS made by the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

(4) supports efforts to end the HIV epidemic in the United States and around the world by 2030;

(5) supports continued funding for prevention, care, and treatment services, and research programs for communities impacted by HIV and people living with HIV in the United States and globally;

(6) urges, in order to ensure that an AIDS-free generation is achievable, rapid action by all countries toward further expansion and scale-up of antiretroviral treatment programs, including efforts to reduce disparities and improve access for children to life saving medications;

(7) encourages the scaling up of comprehensive prevention services, including biomedical and structural interventions, to ensure inclusive access to programs and appropriate protections for all people at risk of contracting HIV, especially in communities disproportionately impacted;

(8) calls for greater focus on the HIV-related vulnerabilities of women and girls, including women and girls at risk for or who have survived violence or faced discrimination as a result of the disease;

(9) supports continued leadership by the United States in domestic, bilateral, multilateral, and private sector efforts to fight HIV;

(10) encourages input from civil society in the development and implementation of domestic and global HIV policies and programs that guide the response;

(11) encourages and supports greater degrees of ownership and shared responsibility by developing countries in order to ensure the sustainability of the domestic responses to HIV/AIDS by those countries; and

(12) urges other members of the international community to sustain and scale up their support for and financial contributions to efforts around the world to combat HIV.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 857—CONGRATULATING THE LOS ANGELES FOOTBALL CLUB FOR WINNING THE 2022 MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER CUP

Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following res-

olution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 857

Whereas, on Saturday, November 5, 2022, the Los Angeles Football Club (referred to in this preamble as “LAFC”) won the 2022 Major League Soccer (referred to in this preamble as “MLS”) Cup by defeating the Eastern Conference Champions, the Philadelphia Union;

Whereas the MLS Cup victory is the first in the 5 seasons of LAFC;

Whereas, in what is considered to be one of the best MLS Cup matches ever played, LAFC won in front of the LAFC Independent Supporters’ Union (commonly known and referred to in this preamble as “The 3252”) and a sold-out crowd at Banc of California Stadium;

Whereas the equalizer by Gareth Bale in the 128th minute of the MLS Cup match was the latest goal scored in MLS history and it tied the game at 3-3 and forced a penalty shootout;

Whereas substitute goalkeeper John McCarthy was named the Most Valuable Player of the MLS Cup after making 2 saves in the penalty shootout, helping LAFC win 3-0 on penalty kicks;

Whereas, during the 2022 MLS Cup Playoffs, LAFC defeated the Los Angeles Galaxy and the Austin Football Club to win the Western Conference title;

Whereas the Supporters’ Shield is an award given to the MLS team with the best regular season record and, during the 2022 MLS season, LAFC led the league with 21 wins, 9 losses, and 4 draws, earning LAFC the second Supporters’ Shield in the history of the team;

Whereas LAFC became the eighth team in history, and the first team since 2017, to win the MLS Cup and the Supporters’ Shield in the same year;

Whereas The 3252 is a renowned group of supporters that has demonstrated the utmost passion and moral support to LAFC during the 2022 MLS season and each season since the inaugural season of LAFC in 2018;

Whereas the entire LAFC organization, including co-president and general manager John Thorington and head coach Steve Cherundolo, deserve immense praise for building a championship-caliber team with highly skilled soccer players and staff;

Whereas the entire ownership team for LAFC, including co-managing owners Larry Berg, Brandon Beck, and Bennett Rosenthal, deserve congratulations for the excellence of the franchise;

Whereas, since its founding in 2014, LAFC has been dedicated to using soccer as a vehicle for change by supporting community efforts to promote education, health and wellness, environmental protection, civic engagement, and more;

Whereas the entire LAFC roster contributed to the 2022 MLS Cup victory and Supporters’ Shield award, including captain Carlos Vela, Kellyn Acosta, Cristian “Chicho” Arango, Gareth Bale, Latif Blessing, Denis Bouanga, Giorgio Chiellini, José Cifuentes, Maxime Crépeau, Erik Dueñas, Franco Escobar, Mamadou Fall, Julian Gaines, Francisco Ginella, Ryan Hollingshead, Sebastien Ibeagha, Cal Jennings, Tony Leone, John McCarthy, Jesús Murillo, Jhegson Méndez, Kwadwo “Mahala” Opoku, Nathan Ordaz, Diego “Chiqui” Palacios, Tomás Romero, Eddie Segura, Ilie Sánchez, Cristian Tello, Christian Torres, Mohamed Traore, and Danny Trejo; and

Whereas, since 2014, Los Angeles professional sports teams have won titles in MLS, the National Football League, Major League Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League, and the

Women’s National Basketball Association: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Los Angeles Football Club and fans of the Los Angeles Football Club on winning the 2022 Major League Soccer Cup;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the players, coaches, and staff who contributed to the 2022 Major League Soccer Cup victory; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the co-managing owners of the Los Angeles Football Club, Larry Berg, Bennett Rosenthal, and Brandon Beck and executive chairman Peter Guber;

(B) the co-president and chief business officer of the Los Angeles Football Club, Larry Freedman; and

(C) the co-president and general manager of the Los Angeles Football Club, John Thorington.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6503. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 100, to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers’ Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

SA 6504. Mr. KING (for Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1193, to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6503. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 100, to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers’ Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. CONDITIONS FOR RESOLVING DISPUTES.

Consistent with the purposes of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) to avoid any labor dispute that threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service, except as provided in section 2, with regard to the disputes subject to Presidential Emergency Board Numbered 250, established pursuant to Executive Order 14077 of July 15, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 43203; relating to establishing an emergency board to investigate disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers’ Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and their employees represented by certain labor organizations), and the provisions of section 10 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 160)—